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## APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAYRE AS UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press August 1]

*Statement by the Honorable Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, following the confirmation by the Senate of his nomination as United States High Commissioner to the Philippines:*

I shall relinquish my duties at the Department of State with much real regret. I have been and shall continue to be vitally interested in this Government's efforts to promote liberal commercial policies for the protection and extension of American trade and commerce. Such policies not only redound to the benefit of our own people but constitute the only possible foundation upon which lasting peace can be built. Also, I keenly regret having to terminate my intimate and daily association with Secretary Hull, who is such an outstanding exponent of these policies and whom I have come to regard with increasing respect and affection.

Nevertheless, I look forward eagerly to the job awaiting me in the Philippines because of its challenge. One cannot but feel the high responsibility of the task. In the Orient, as in Europe, new problems are arising daily, and change is everywhere. It will not always be an easy task to try to solve such of these problems as come before me so as to protect American rights and interests in a way that will be fair and just to the Filipinos. In undertaking my work I am glad that I may count on the assistance of men like President Quezon, Vice President Osmeña, and the other Philippine leaders with whom I have had the

good fortune to have close and cordial relationships in the past. The way has also been smoothed by the able work of the retiring High Commissioner, Paul McNutt.

One immediate problem facing us is of an economic nature. An important angle of that is before Congress now. Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, Congress has promised to give independence to the Islands in 1946. With independence will come the end of the broad, general preferences which Philippine products enjoy in the American market and American products in the Philippine market. This will mean economic upsets and dislocations; and unless a way can be found to cushion the shocks incident thereto, unnecessary unemployment, business stagnation, and human suffering in the Philippines will result.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act, in order to prepare the Philippine people for the termination of these preferences and for economic independence, calls for the imposition of progressive Philippine export taxes beginning on November 15, 1940, on Philippine goods shipped to the United States. However, if these export taxes are imposed without modification, there are five Philippine industries, some of considerable importance, which will suffer disastrous consequences. To prevent this quite unnecessary economic dislocation, a bill was passed by the House yesterday, and is now before the Senate, which substitutes a system of quota restrictions in place of export taxes with respect to these few exceptional industries. I hope with all my heart it will be passed.

## *Commercial Policy*

### **COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

[Released to the press August 5]

The commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was proclaimed and became effective on August 6, 1937, and which was renewed for 1 year on August 5, 1938, was continued in force for another year, that is until August 6, 1940, by an exchange of identic notes at Moscow yesterday between the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. Stuart E. Grummon, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan.

As in the previous two agreements, the Soviet Government has informed the American Government that the Soviet economic organizations intend to purchase during the next 12 months American goods to the value of at least 40 million dollars.

For its part, the Government of the United States undertakes by the new agreement to continue to accord to the commerce of the Soviet Union unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, with a reservation in respect of coal, deemed necessary because of the nature of the coal-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932. Under this agreement, therefore, the Soviet Union will continue to receive the benefits of concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements with countries other than Cuba entered into under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act.

The Soviet Government has renewed in a note accompanying the agreement its commitment to export to the United States in the next 12 months not more than 400,000 tons of Soviet coal, which was approximately the quantity of Soviet coal exported to the United States in

the calendar year 1936. During the 1937-1938 agreement year imports of Soviet coal into the United States amounted to 198,384 tons or less than half the maximum figure of the Soviet commitment. In the first 9 months of the 1938-1939 agreement year imports of Soviet coal have amounted to 134,154 tons.

The successive commercial agreements between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have provided a basis for the gratifying expansion of trade between the two countries which has taken place in response to a number of favorable factors. The following table gives the value in dollars of imports into the Soviet Union from the United States and of imports into the United States from the Soviet Union from 1929 through 1937 and in the successive agreement years.

Year	U. S. S. R. imports from the United States (thousands of U. S. dollars)	United States imports from U. S. S. R. (thousands of U. S. dollars)*
1929	91,262	22,551
1930	136,162	24,386
1931	118,406	13,206
1932	16,307	9,736
1933	10,674	12,114
1934	15,421	12,033
1935	25,562	17,736
1936	41,805	21,383
1937	48,861	27,239
1938-36 †	39,224	21,200
1938-37 †	40,513	23,240
1937-38 †	65,394	22,874

\* General imports through 1933, imports for consumption in 1934 and following years.

† Agreement year from August to July.

U. S. S. R. imports from the United States in the first 11 months of the 1938-39 agreement year amounted to 58,700 thousand dollars. United States imports from the U. S. S. R. in

the first 10 months of the 1938-39 agreement year amounted to 21,641 thousand dollars.

It will be seen from the above figures that Soviet imports from the United States in the first 3 agreement years increased substantially over the trade in previous years back through 1932. The figures also indicate that the Soviet Government has purchased more than the guaranteed minima provided in the successive agreements (30 million dollars in the first two agreements and 40 million in the last two).

The above table also indicates that the Soviet Union has profited under the successive commercial agreements. United States imports from the Soviet Union have increased steadily from the low of less than 10 million dollars in 1932, to 27 million dollars in the calendar year 1937.

*Texts of identic notes exchanged at Moscow between the American Chargé, Mr. Stuart E. Grummon, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan:*

Moscow, August 2, 1939.

EXCELLENCY:

In accordance with the conversations which have taken place, I have the honor to confirm on behalf of my Government the agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries that the agreement regarding commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recorded in the exchange of notes between the American Ambassador and the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs on August 4, 1937, which came into force on August 6, 1937 upon proclamation thereof on that date by the President of the United States of America and approval thereof by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the same date, and which was renewed for one year on August 5, 1938, shall continue in force until

August 6, 1940. This agreement shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America and approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Accept [etc.] STUART E. GRUMMON

*Text of the agreement of August 4, 1937:<sup>1</sup>*

With reference to recent conversations which have taken place in regard to commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to confirm and to make of record by this note the following agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries:

One. The United States of America will grant to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unconditional and unrestricted most-favored-nation treatment in all matters concerning customs duties and charges of every kind and in the method of levying duties, and, further, in all matters concerning the rules, formalities and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of goods through the customs, and with respect to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within the country.

Accordingly, natural or manufactured products having their origin in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject, in regard to the matters referred to above, to any duties, taxes or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products having their origin in any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

Similarly, natural or manufactured products exported from the territory of the United States of America and consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Repub-

<sup>1</sup> Executive Agreement Series No. 105.

lies shall in no case be subject with respect to exportation and in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to any duties, taxes, or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products when consigned to the territory of any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

Any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted by the United States of America in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to a natural or manufactured product originating in any third country or consigned to the territory of any third country shall be accorded immediately and without compensation to the like product originating in or consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is understood that so long as and insofar as existing law of the United States of America may otherwise require, the foregoing provisions, insofar as they would otherwise relate to duties, taxes or charges on coal, coke manufactured therefrom, or coal or coke briquettes, shall not apply to such products imported into the United States of America. If the law of the United States of America shall not permit the complete operation of the foregoing provisions with respect to the above-mentioned products, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right within fifteen days after January 1, 1938, to terminate this agreement in its entirety on thirty days' written notice.

It is understood, furthermore, that the advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by the United States of America, its territories or possessions, the Philippine Islands, or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption of measures prohibiting or restricting the exportation or importation of gold or silver, or to prevent the adop-

tion of such measures as the Government of the United States of America may see fit with respect to the control of the export or sale for export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, and, in exceptional cases, all other military supplies. It is understood that any action which may be taken by the President of the United States of America under the authority of Section 2 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1937 in regard to the passage of title to goods shall not be considered as contravening any of the provisions of this agreement relating to the exportation of natural or manufactured products from the territory of the United States of America.

Subject to the requirement that no arbitrary discrimination shall be effected by the United States of America against importations from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in favor of those from any third country, the foregoing provisions shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions (1) imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds, (2) designed to protect human, animal, or plant life, (3) relating to prison-made goods, or (4) relating to the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

Two. On its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take steps to increase substantially the amount of purchases in the United States of America for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America.

Three. This Agreement shall come into force on the day of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and of approval thereof by the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which proclamation and approval shall take place on the same day. It shall continue in effect for twelve months. Both parties agree that not less than thirty days prior to the expiration of the aforesaid period of twelve months they shall start negotiations regarding the extension of the period during which the present agreement shall continue in force.

AUGUST 5, 1939

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*Text of communications exchanged between the American Chargé and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade concerning the amount of purchases which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intends to make in the United States during the next 12 months in connection with the commercial agreement entered into between the United States and the Soviet Union on August 2, 1939:*

Moscow, August 2, 1939.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to our recent conversations in regard to the commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to ask you to let me know the value of articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America, which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intends to

purchase in the United States of America during the next twelve months for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Accept [etc.]

STUART E. GRUMMON

[Translation]

Moscow, August 2, 1939.

MR. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

In reply to your inquiry regarding the intended purchases by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United States of America in the course of the next twelve months, I have the honor to inform you that the economic organizations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intend to buy in the United States of America in the course of the next twelve months American goods to the amount of at least \$40,000,000.

Accept [etc.]

A. MIKOYAN

### *International Conferences, Commissions, etc.*

#### AVIATION MEETING WITH CANADA

[Released to the press August 3]

At the invitation of the Canadian Government, representatives of the United States will proceed to Ottawa to discuss with Canadian officials, beginning August 9, important aviation matters pending between the two Governments.

It will be recalled in this connection that in January 1938 an aviation meeting with Canadian officials was held in Washington.<sup>2</sup> As a result of that meeting, three aeronautical arrangements were concluded with the Canadian Government. These related to (1) air navigation in general; (2) issuance by each country of pilot licenses to nationals of the other country for the operation of civil aircraft; and (3)

reciprocal acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for exported aircraft.

The right to conduct scheduled air-transport services between the two countries was not included within the terms of the general air navigation arrangement, and the purpose of the meeting in Ottawa is to enter into discussions of pending questions pertaining to the operation of such services.

The United States will be represented at Ottawa by the following delegation, of which the Honorable Daniel C. Roper, United States Minister to Canada, will be chairman:

*Department of State:*

Thomas Burke, Chief, Division of International Communications

Stephen Latchford, Chief, Aviation Section, Division of International Communications

Sydney B. Smith, Aviation Section, Division of International Communications

<sup>2</sup> See *Press Releases*, Vol. XVIII, No. 433, January 15, 1938, pp. 105-107, and Vol. XIX, No. 461, July 30, 1938, pp. 67-68.

*Civil Aeronautics Authority:*

Harlee Branch, Vice Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Authority  
 G. Grant Mason, Jr., Member, Civil Aeronautics Authority  
 Edward P. Warner, Member, Civil Aeronautics Authority  
 Samuel E. Gates, Civil Aeronautics Authority.

**INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF AERIAL LEGAL EXPERTS**

[Released to the press August 4]

The President has approved the appointment of the following persons as additional members of the American Section of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts commonly referred to as the CITEJA:<sup>3</sup>

Mr. Samuel E. Gates, Chief of the International Division, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Arnold W. Knauth, Specialist in Air Law, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Arthur L. Lebel, Aviation Section, Division of International Communications, Department of State

Mr. Edward C. Sweeney, International Division, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C.

The United States participates in the work of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts as the result of the enactment by Congress of Public Resolution 118, approved February 14, 1931.<sup>4</sup> The Committee is engaged in the codification of international private air law by the drafting of international conventions on which final action is taken at diplomatic conferences. Owing to the increasing scope of the work of the Committee it has

been deemed advisable to enlarge the American membership so as to afford an opportunity for a thorough study of pending projects and in order to provide a larger panel of experts from among whom selections may conveniently be made to attend the sessions of the Committee.

The American Section of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts is now constituted as follows:

Mr. Stephen Latchford, Chief of the Aviation Section, Division of International Communications, Department of State, *chairman of the American section*

Dr. Fred D. Fagg, Jr., Dean of School of Commerce, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Samuel E. Gates, Chief of the International Division, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Arnold W. Knauth, Specialist in Air Law, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Arthur L. Lebel, Aviation Section, Division of International Communications, Department of State

Dr. Denis Mulligan, Specialist in Air Law, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Edward C. Sweeney, International Division, Civil Aeronautics Authority, Washington, D. C.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS**

[Released to the press July 31]

Invitations have been received from the Governments of Mexico and Peru for this Government to participate in the Twenty-seventh International Congress of Americanists, which will hold consecutive sessions in Mexico City and Lima during the summer of this year. The congress will be in session at Mexico City from August 5 to 15 and at Lima from September 10 to 15.

These congresses have been held at various places in Europe and on this continent at irregular intervals since 1875 and have been devoted largely to a scientific study of the Americas and their inhabitants. Special em-

<sup>3</sup> Initials of the French name of this organization, Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens.

<sup>4</sup> For a detailed description of the activities of the Committee see *Press Releases*, Vol. XIV, No. 331, February 1, 1931, pp. 121-138.

phasis is placed upon anthropology, archaeology, linguistics, and history.

The President has approved the designation of the following persons as delegates on the part of the United States to the forthcoming congress:

Dr. A. V. Kidder, Chairman, Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 10 Frisbie Place, Cambridge, Mass., *chairman*

Mr. M. W. Stirling, Chief, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., *vice chairman*

Dr. Julian H. Steward, Anthropologist, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Thomas D. Stewart, Assistant Curator, Division of Physical Anthropology, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. Duncan Strong, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Dr. George C. Vaillant, American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.

Mr. E. Clark Stillman, assistant director of the technical staff, International Auxiliary Language Association, The University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England.

The United States was represented at the Fourth International Congress of Linguists which was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1936. At that meeting linguistic questions were discussed from a scientific angle with the object of fostering a greater understanding of the fundamentals underlying the construction and use of languages.

## Foreign Service

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 3]

*Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since July 28, 1939:*

H. Merle Cochran, of Tucson, Ariz., first secretary of embassy at Paris, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of W. Perry George, of Gadsden, Ala., now consul at Bordeaux, France, as consul at Calcutta, India, has been canceled. In lieu thereof, Mr. George has been assigned as consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Leonard N. Green, of Minnesota, consul assigned to the Department of State, has resigned from the Foreign Service effective upon the expiration of authorized leave of absence.

Joseph F. McGurk, of Paterson, N. J., first secretary of embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned as first secretary of embassy at Paris, France.

Gordon H. Mattison, of Wooster, Ohio, vice consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated third secretary of legation there and will serve in a dual capacity.

### FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LINGUISTS

[Released to the press August 3]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Belgian Government to participate in the Fifth International Congress of Linguists, which will be held at Brussels, Belgium, from August 28 to September 2, 1939. The President has approved the appointment of the following delegates on the part of the United States:

Dr. Kemp Malone, professor of English philology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., *chairman of the delegation*

Dr. Charles Carpenter Fries, professor of English, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

## **Treaty Information**

*Compiled by the Treaty Division*

### **ARBITRATION**

#### **Permanent Court of Arbitration**

##### *Dominican Republic*

According to a letter from the International Office of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, dated July 24, 1939, the Government of the Dominican Republic has renewed the mandate of Mr. Arturo Logroño Cohen as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

#### **Permanent Court of International Justice**

##### *Hungary*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations, dated July 22, 1939, the representative of the Kingdom of Hungary accredited to the Swiss Federal Council signed on July 12, 1939, a declaration renewing the acceptance by the Hungarian Government of the Optional Clause provided in the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed December 16, 1920. The declaration as translated by the League of Nations is printed below:

"On behalf of the Royal Hungarian Government and subject to ratification, I recognise, in relation to any other Member or State accepting the same obligation, that is to say, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the Court, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without

special convention, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, for the period from August 13th, 1939 to April 10th, 1941.

GENEVA, July 12th, 1939.

L. DE VELICS

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of  
Hungary accredited to the Swiss  
Federal Council."*

According to the information of the Department the following countries have signified their acceptance of the Optional Clause: Union of South Africa, April 7, 1930; Albania, November 7, 1935; Australia, August 18, 1930; Belgium, March 10, 1926; Bolivia, July 7, 1936; Brazil, January 26, 1937; Bulgaria, August 12, 1921; Canada, July 28, 1930; Colombia, October 30, 1937; Denmark, May 24, 1937; Dominican Republic, February 4, 1933; Egypt, May 30, 1939; El Salvador, August 29, 1930; Estonia, May 2, 1938; Finland, April 9, 1937; France, April 11, 1936; Great Britain, February 5, 1930; Greece, July 19, 1935; Haiti, September 7, 1921; Hungary, August 9, 1934; India, February 5, 1930; Iran, September 19, 1932; Ireland, July 11, 1930; Latvia, February 26, 1935; Liechtenstein, March 29, 1939; Lithuania, January 14, 1935; Luxembourg, September 15, 1930; Monaco, April 22, 1937; Netherlands, August 5, 1936; New Zealand, March 29, 1930; Norway, May 29, 1936; Panama, June 14, 1929; Paraguay, May 11, 1933; Peru, March 29, 1932; Portugal, October 8, 1921; Rumania, June 4, 1936; Spain, September 21, 1928; Sweden, April 18, 1936; Switzerland, April 17, 1937; Thailand (Siam), May 7, 1930; Uruguay, September 27, 1921.

## CONCILIATION

### **Additional Protocol to the General Convention on Inter-American Conciliation (Treaty Series No. 887)**

#### *Venezuela*

By a note dated June 28, 1939, the Chilean Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State with reference to the notice given by his note of January 4, 1939, of the deposit with the Chilean Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the instrument of adherence by Venezuela to the Additional Protocol to the General Convention on Inter-American Conciliation, signed on December 26, 1933, that a reservation was made in the instrument of adherence with respect to article 1 of the Additional Protocol, of which no mention was made in the previous notification.

## EXTRADITION

### **Extradition Treaty With Liberia**

On August 1, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Extradition Treaty Between the United States and Liberia, signed on November 1, 1937.

### **Extradition Treaty With Monaco**

On August 1, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Extradition Treaty Between the United States and Monaco, signed on February 15, 1939.

## NATIONALITY

### **Convention With Finland Regulating Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality**

On August 1, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Convention Regulating Military Obligations in Certain Cases of Double Nationality Between the United States and Finland, signed on January 27, 1939.

## COMMERCE

### **Treaty of Commerce and Navigation With Iraq**

On August 1, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation Between the United States and Iraq, signed on December 3, 1938.

### **Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation With Liberia**

On August 1, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Between the United States and Liberia, signed on August 8, 1938.

## CONSULAR

### **Consular Convention With Liberia**

On August 1, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Consular Convention Between the United States and Liberia, signed on October 7, 1938.

## FINANCE

### **Double Income Taxation Convention With Sweden**

On August 2, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation Between the United States and Sweden, signed on March 23, 1939.

## PUBLICATIONS

### **Convention on Interchange of Publications**

On August 1, 1939, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification, with an understanding, by the President of the Convention on Interchange of Publications signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Mainte-

nance of Peace at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936.

The resolution of ratification with the understanding reads as follows:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive M, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, a convention on interchange of publications signed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the respective plenipotentiaries of the other American republics, subject to the following understanding:

"To carry out the provisions of article III, bilateral agreements may be entered into through exchanges of notes between the United States and the other governments parties to the convention setting forth the procedures to be followed, any modifications which may seem advisable in the number of copies of publications required to be exchanged under the said article, and the government agencies to be responsible for the delivery of the publications."

According to the information of the Department the countries which have ratified this convention are as follows: Brazil, Costa Rica,

Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela.

## **Publications**

### **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**Commercial Relations:** Agreement between the United States of America and Venezuela continuing in force the provisional commercial agreement of May 12, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 122).—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed May 9, 1939; effective May 9, 1939. Executive Agreement Series No. 148. Publication 1346. 4 pp. 5¢.

Treaty Information, Bulletin No. 117, June 30, 1939. Publication 1354. iv, 23 pp. 10¢.

Foreign Service List, July 1, 1939. Publication 1356. iv, 99 p. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

### **OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

Agreement between the United States of America and Germany concerning the exchange of parcel post.—Signed at Berlin February 6, 1939, and at Washington March 16, 1939. (Post Office Department.) 41 pp. 10¢.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1939

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—Price 10 cents - - - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET